

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The claims are 1-11. Claims 1-11 have been amended. The specification has been amended to include headings and the abstract has been amended to reduce its length. Reconsideration is expressly requested.

The specification was objected to as lacking headings and the abstract of the disclosure was objected to as being too long. In response, Applicant has amended the abstract to reduce its length and the specification to provide headings as requested. No new matter has been introduced. It is respectfully submitted that the foregoing amendments overcome the objections of the Examiner to the specification and abstract, and Applicant respectfully requests that the objection to the specification and the abstract be withdrawn.

Claims 1-11 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite in the use of the terminology "chiralities" whose defined meaning is not known to the Examiner.

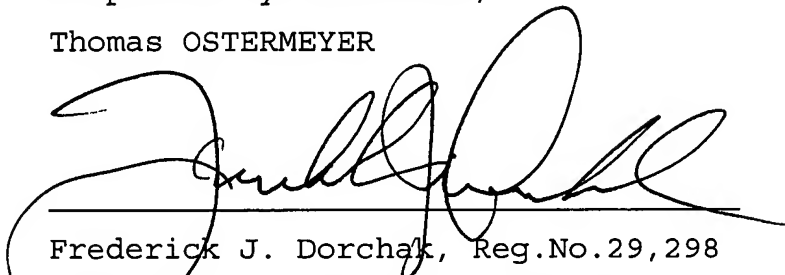
This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicant believes that the word "chiralities" would be understood by one skilled in the art to mean that each lock is not superimposable on its mirror image. For example, "chiral" is defined in Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (10th edition) (copy attached) as "of or relating to a molecule that is not superimposable on its mirror image." In any event, for clarification purposes, Applicant has amended claim 1 to delete the term "chiralities" and to insert the phrase "each bayonet lock having a form whose mirror image is not superimposable upon the form of the other bayonet lock." Applicant has also amended the claims to delete reference numerals. It is respectfully submitted that claims 1-11 fully comply with 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, and are now in condition for allowance.

In summary, claims 1-11 have been amended. The specification and the abstract have also been amended. In view of the foregoing it is respectfully requested that the claims be allowed and that this application be passed to issue.

Respectfully submitted,
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Enclosures: Replacement Abstract

Copy of Petition for one (1) month Extension of Time
Definition of "chiral" from Merriam Webster's
Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner of Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on March 26, 2007.



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Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

chip-munk \ˈchip-məŋk\ *n* [alter. of earlier *chitmunk*, prob. fr. Ojibwa *acitamōn* red squirrel] (1832): any of a genus (*Tamias*) of small striped No. American and Asian rodents of the squirrel family
chipped beef \ˈchip(t)-\ *n* (1859): smoked dried beef sliced thin
Chip-pen-dale \ˈchi-pən-dāl\ *adj* [Thomas Chippendale] (1876): of or relating to an 18th century English furniture style characterized by graceful outline and often ornate rococo ornamentation

chip-per \ˈchi-pər\ *n* (1513): one that chips
chipper *adj* [perh. alter. of E dial. *kipper* (lively)] (1838): SPRIGHTLY
Chip-pe-wa \ˈchi-pə-wə, -wā, -wā, -wə\ *n, pl* Chippewa or Chippewas (1671): OJIBWA

chip-ping sparrow \ˈchi-piŋ-\ *n* [chip to cheep] (1791): a small gray-breasted No. American sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) with a black line through the eye, a white line above it, and in breeding plumage a reddish patch on the top of the head

chip-py \ˈchi-pē\ *adj* **chip-pier**, **-est** [chip on one's shoulder] (1898): aggressively belligerent (a ~ hockey player); also: marked by much fighting (a ~ game)

chip shot *n* (1909): a short usu. low approach shot in golf that lofts the ball to the green and allows it to roll

chir- or chiro- *comb form* [L, fr. Gk *cheir-, cheiro-*, fr. *cheir*; akin to Hitt *kešsar* hand]: hand (*chiropractic*)

chir-al \ˈki-rəl\ *adj* [chir- + -al] (1894): of or relating to a molecule that is not superimposable on its mirror image — **chir-al-i-ty** \ki-rə-lē-tē, kə-\ *n*

chiral center *n* (1970): an atom esp. in an organic molecule that has four different atoms or groups attached to it

Chi-Rho \ˈki-rō, -kē-\ *n, pl* Chi-Rhos [chi + rho] (1868): a Christian monogram and symbol formed from the first two letters X and P of the Greek word for Christ — called also *Christogram*

Chir-i-ca-hua \ˈchir-ə-kā-wə\ *n, pl* Chiricahua or Chiricahuas (1885): a member of an Apache people of Arizona

chir-i-moya *var* of CHERIMOYA

chirk \ˈchɜrk\ *vb* [ME *charken*, *chirken* to creak, chirp, fr. OE *cearcian* to creak; akin to OE *cracian* to crack] (1843): CHEER (play with her and ~ her up a little — Harriet B. Stowe)

chi-ro-graph-y \ki-rə-grə-fē\ *n* (1654) 1: HANDWRITING, PENMANSHIP 2: CALLIGRAPHY 1 — **chi-ro-graph-er** \-fər\ *n* — **chi-ro-graph-ic** \ki-rə-grə-fik\ *or* **chi-ro-graph-i-cal** \-fi-kəl\ *adj*

chi-ro-man-cy \ki-rə-man(t)-sē\ *n* [prob. fr. MF *chiromancie*, fr. ML *chiromantia*, fr. Gk *cheir-* + *-manteia* -mancy] (ca. 1528): PALMISTRY — **chi-ro-man-cer** \-man(t)-sər\ *n*

chi-ron-o-mid \ki-rə-nə-məd\ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *cheironomos* one who gestures with his hands] (1915): any of a family (Chironomidae) of midges that lack piercing mouthparts — **chironomid** *adj*

chi-rop-o-dy \kə-rə-pə-dē, shə- also ki-\ *n* [chir- + *-pod-*, fr. its original concern with both hands and feet] (1886): PODIATRY — **chi-rop-o-dist** \-dist\ *n*

chi-ro-prac-tic \ki-rə-prak-tik, ki-rə-\ *n* [chir- + Gk *praktikos* practical, operative — more at PRACTICAL] (1898): a system of therapy which holds that disease results from a lack of normal nerve function and which employs manipulation and specific adjustment of body structures (as the spinal column) — **chi-ro-prac-tor** \-tər\ *n*

chi-ro-ter-an \ki-rəp-tə-rən\ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *cheir* hand + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] (1835): BAT

chirp \ˈchɜrp\ *n* [imit.] (ca. 1755): the characteristic short sharp sound esp. of a small bird or insect — **chirp** *vi*

chirpy \ˈchɜr-pē\ *adj* **chir-pi-er**, **-est** (1837) 1: cheerfully lively (a ~ manner) 2: making chirps b: suggestive of chirping (a ~ voice) — **chirp-ily** \-pē-lē\ *adv*

chirr \ˈchɜr\ *n* [imit.] (ca. 1600): the short vibrant or trilled sound characteristic of an insect (as a grasshopper or cicada) — **chirr** *vi*

chir-rup \ˈchɜr-əp, -chir-\ *n* [imit.] (1788): CHIRP — **chirrup** *vi*

chir-rupy \ˈchɜr-ə-pē, -chir-\ *adj* (1874): CHIRPY

chir-rur-geon \ki-rə-rjən\ *n* [ME *cirurgian*, fr. OF *cirurgien*, fr. *chirurgie* surgery] (13c) *archaic*: SURGEON

chisel \ˈchi-zəl\ *n* [ME, fr. ONF, fr. (assumed) VL *cisellum*, alter. of *caesellum*, fr. L *caesus*, pp. of *caedere* to cut] (14c): a metal tool with a sharpened edge at one end used to chip, carve, or cut into a solid material (as wood, stone, or metal)

chisel *vb* **-eled** *or* **-elled**; **-eling** *or* **-elling** \ˈchi-zəl-ing, -chiz-lɪŋ\ *vi* (1509) 1: to cut or work with or as if with a chisel 2: to employ shrewd or unfair practices on in order to obtain one's end; also: to obtain by such practices (~ a job) ~ *vi* 1: to work with or as if with a chisel 2: to employ shrewd or unfair practices b: to thrust oneself ~ INTRUDE (~ in on a racket) — **chis-el-er** *or* **chis-el-ler** \ˈchi-zəl-ər, -chiz-lər\ *n*

chis-eled *or* **chis-elled** \ˈchi-zəl-d\ *adj* (1821): formed or crafted as if with a chisel (~ good looks) (a ~ essay)

chi-square \ˈki-skwar, -skwer\ *n, often attrib* (ca. 1934): a statistic that is a sum of terms each of which is a quotient obtained by dividing the square of the difference between the observed and theoretical values of a quantity by the theoretical value

chi-square distribution *n* (ca. 1956): a probability density function that gives the distribution of the sum of the squares of a number of independent random variables each with a normal distribution with zero mean and unit variance, that has the property that the sum of two or more random variables with such a distribution also has one, and that is widely used in testing statistical hypotheses esp. about the theoretical and observed values of a quantity and about population variances and standard deviations

chit \ˈchi-t\ *n* [ME *chitte* kitten, cub] (ca. 1624) 1: CHILD 2: a pert young woman

chit *n* [Hindi *citthi*] (1757) 1: a short letter or note; esp: a signed voucher of a small debt (as for food) 2: a small slip of paper with

a dorsal shell of calcareous plates 2 [Gk *chiton*]: the basic garment of ancient Greece worn usu. knee-length by men and full-length by women

chit-ter \ˈchi-tər\ *vi* [ME *chiteren*, prob. of imit. origin] (13c): TWITTER. CHIRP; also: CHATTER

chit-ter-lings *or* **chit-lins** \ˈchit-lən-z\ *n, pl* [ME *chiterling*] (13c): the intestines of hogs esp. when prepared as food

chi-val-ric \shə-ˈval-rik\ *adj* (1797): relating to chivalry: CHIVALROUS

chiv-al-rous \ˈshi-vəl-rəs\ *adj* (14c) 1: VALIANT 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of chivalry and knight-errantry 3: marked by honor, generosity, and courtesy b: marked by gracious courtesy and high-minded consideration esp. to women *syn* see CIVIL — **chiv-al-rous-ly** *adv* — **chiv-al-rous-ness** *n*

chiv-al-ry \ˈshi-vəl-rē\ *n, pl* -ries [ME *chivalrie*, fr. MF *chevalerie*, fr. *chevalier* knight — more at CHEVALIER] (14c) 1: mounted men-at-arms 2 *archaic* a: martial valor b: knightly skill 3: gallant or distinguished gentlemen 4: the system, spirit, or customs of medieval knighthood 5: the qualities of the ideal knight: chivalrous conduct

chive \ˈchi-v\ *n* [ME, fr. ONF, fr. L *cepa* onion] (14c): a perennial plant (*Allium schoenoprasum*) related to the onion and having slender leaves used as a seasoning — usu. used in pl.

chivy *or* **chiv-vy** \ˈchi-vē\ *vt* **chiv-ied** *or* **chiv-vied**; **chivy-ing**, *or* **chiv-vy-ing** [chivy, *n.* (chase, hunt), prob. fr. E dial. *Chevy* Chase chase, confusion, fr. the name of a ballad describing the battle of Otterburn (1388)] (1918) 1: to tease or annoy with persistent petty attacks 2: to move or obtain by small maneuvers *syn* see BAIT

chla-myd-ia \klə-mi-dē-ə\ *n, pl* -iae \-dē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *chlamyda*, *chlamys*] (1966) 1: any of a genus (*Chlamydia*, family Chlamydiaceae) of spherical gram-negative intracellular bacteria; esp: one (*C. trachomatis*) that causes or is associated with various diseases of the eye and urogenital tract including trachoma, lymphogranuloma venereum, cervicitis, and some forms of urethritis 2: a disease or infection caused by chlamydiae — **chla-myd-i-al** \-dē-əl\ *adj*

chla-mydo-spore \klə-mi-də-spōr, -spōr\ *n* [L *chlamyda*, *chlamys* + ISV *spore*] (1884): a thick-walled usu. resting fungal spore

chla-mys \ˈkla-məs, -klā-\ *n, pl* **chla-mys-es** *or* **chla-mys-des** \-mə-dēz\ [L *chlamyda*, *chlamys*, fr. Gk] (1699): a short oblong mantle worn by young men of ancient Greece

Chloe \ˈklō-ē\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Chloē*]: a lover of Daphnis in a Greek pastoral romance

chlor- *or* **chloro-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *chlōros* greenish yellow — more at YELLOW] 1: green (*chlorine*) (*chlorosis*) 2: chlorine: containing chlorine (*chloroprene*)

chlor-ac-ne \klō-rak-nē, klō-\ *n* (ca. 1928): a skin eruption resembling acne and resulting from exposure to chlorine or its compounds

chlor-al \ˈklōr-əl, -klōr-\ *n* [F, fr. *chlor-* + *alcool* alcohol] (1838) 1: a pungent colorless oily aldehyde CCl₃CHO used in making DDT and chloral hydrate 2: CHLORAL HYDRATE

chloral hydrate *n* (1874): a bitter white crystalline drug C₂H₃Cl₃O, used as a hypnotic and sedative or in knockout drops

chlo-ral-ose \ˈklōr-ə-lōs, -lōr-, -lōz\ *n* (1893): a bitter crystalline compound C₆H₁₁Cl₃O₅ used esp. to anesthetize animals — **chlo-ral-osed** \-lōst, -lōzd\ *adj*

chlo-ra-mine \ˈklōr-ə-mēn, -klōr-\ *n* [ISV] (1893): any of various compounds containing nitrogen and chlorine

chlor-am-phen-i-col \ˈklōr-am-fe-ni-kōl, -kōl\ *n* [*chlor-* + *phen-* + *phen-* + *nitr-* + *glycol*] (1949): a broad-spectrum antibiotic C₁₂H₁₂Cl₂N₂O₅ isolated from cultures of a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces venezuelae*) or prepared synthetically

chlor-ate \ˈklōr-āt, -klōr-\ *n* (1823): a salt containing the anion ClO₃⁻ (~ of potassium)

chlor-dane \ˈklōr-dān\ *n* [*chlor-* + *indane* (C₉H₁₀)] (1947): a highly chlorinated viscous volatile liquid insecticide C₁₀H₆Cl₈

chlor-di-az-epox-ide \ˈklōr-dī-ə-zə-pāk-sid, -klōr-\ *n* [*chlor-* + *di-* + *az-* + *epoxide*] (1961): a benzodiazepine C₁₆H₁₄ClN₃O related to diazepam and used in the form of its hydrochloride esp. as a tranquilizer and in the treatment of alcoholism

chlo-rel-la \ˈkla-re-lə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *chlōros*] (1904): any of a genus (*Chlorella*) of unicellular green algae

chlor-en-ey-ma \ˈklōr-ēp-kə-mə, -klōr-\ *n* (1894): chlorophyll-containing parenchyma of plants

chlor-ide \ˈklōr-id, -klōr-\ *n* [G *Chlorid*, fr. *chlor-* + *-id* -ide] (1812) 1: a compound of chlorine with another element or group; esp: a salt or ester of hydrochloric acid 2: a univalent anion consisting of one atom of chlorine

chloride of lime (1826): BLEACHING POWDER

chlor-i-nate \ˈklōr-ə-nāt, -klōr-\ *vt* **-nat-ed**, **-nat-ing** (1856): to treat or combine with chlorine or a chlorine compound — **chlor-i-na-tion** \ˈklōr-ə-nā-shən, -klōr-\ *n* — **chlor-i-na-tor** \ˈklōr-ə-nā-tər, -klōr-\ *n*

chlorinated lime *n* (1876): BLEACHING POWDER

chlor-ine \ˈklōr-ēn, -klōr-, -ən\ *n* (1810): a halogen element that is isolated as a heavy greenish yellow gas of pungent odor and is used esp. as a bleach, oxidizing agent, and disinfectant in water purification — see ELEMENT table

chlo-rin-ity \ˈklō-rī-nē-tē, klōr-\ *n* (ca. 1931): a measure of the concentration of halides in one kilogram of seawater

chlo-rite \ˈklōr-īt, -klōr-\ *n* [G *Chlorit*, fr. L *chloritis*, a green stone, fr. Gk *chlōritēs*, fr. *chlōros*] (1794): any of a group of monoclinic usu. green minerals associated with and resembling the micas — **chlo-rit-ic** \ˈklō-rī-tik, klōr-\ *adj*

chlorite *n* [prob. fr. F, fr. *chlor-*] (1853): a salt containing the anion ClO₂⁻ (~ of sodium)

chloro- — see CHLOR-

chlo-ro-ben-zene \ˈklōr-ō-ben-zēn, -klōr-, -ben-\ *n* [ISV] (ca. 1889): a colorless flammable volatile toxic liquid C₆H₅Cl used in organic